PRESIDENT PIERCE'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives :

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people. Although our attention has been arrested by painful in-

the slight vibrations of the convulsions, which have shaken Europe. As individuals we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded, that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, ends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of states is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social, and pelitical condition. Hence, it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations. The wise theory of this government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this our clearly defined and well sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct, our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary in many respects to established principles of international law. That law, the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and

community of states, can legislate for all others. Leaving the trans-atlantic nations to adjust their political system, in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connexion with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign states. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our onduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and

could hardly have been expected that those among them which have, within a comparatively recent period, subdued every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and exearth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the prinpal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral which was, to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free goods, except in the ease of articles contraband of war: a dochas been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country. At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some so emn treaty stipulation, recognised that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the French revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent states of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principal is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced urpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a sed international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Furope and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule, that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

was concluded, between that country and the United States, may be expected that pending negotiations will, eventually, that the public expenditures for the same period, excluproviding for the observance of the principles announced, reach a favorable result. not only as between themselves, but also as between them bered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the Two Sicilies has expressed to our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that sub-

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateersired by nations having naval establishments, large in pronternational rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force, would be very ; ich at the mercy, of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval ment could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of mination. the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce posed to hostile depredations. In war between that power any of them a like advantage over us.

principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war .-Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as ed violently to dispossess it. by privateers, the United States will readily meet them up-

on that broad ground.

ted the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for re-funding which will in my judgment, be in like manner enti-

tled to your favorable consideration. There is difference of opinion between the United States and creat Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding sessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise o serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that terest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than ummary means of settling them amicably should be devised. have reason to believe, that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration, the expediency of making a contingent provided with ordnance, small arms, and ammunition, and appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time, to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations had, in fact, no recognized dependence on, or connection with, of friendship have existed between the two governments and any one to which the United States or their injured citizens people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which, I trust, will not be interrupted or the world in the attitude of an organized political society, bechecked by any casual event of an apparently cusatisfactory ing neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge character. The French consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the United States district court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another reign consul,in violation, as the French government conceives, of his privileges under our consular convention with France .-There being nothing in the transaction which could imply any disrespect to France or its consul, such explanation has been made, as I hope will be sutisfactory. Subsequently, misun-derstanding arose on the subject of the French government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that government has unequivecally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the minister of the United States; and, after explanatins to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through they cannot recognize any such interpolations therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the corresadmit, that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular pondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris, and the inister of foreign relations of the French government. The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently conulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men, of very different views in relation to on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change, there their effects, by the boats of his own ship, and of a steamer has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulbetween the Spanish government and the United States .-There is reason to believe that our minister will find the presmply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrange-

the two countries. Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the ractice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passng through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exption therefrom, as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands, that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special convenof our commerce, diffiused, as it is, over all the seas of the tions, which most of the commercial nations have entered into the guilty. The several charges, on which the demands for globe. The government of the United States, being essen- with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1826, with tially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by Denmark, provides, that there shall not be paid, on the vesthe voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no sels of the United States and their cargoes when passing permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerathrough the Sound, higher duties than those of the most fations should allay all apprehensions, that we are disposed to vored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreeencroach on the rights, or endanger the security, of other ment to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our voke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to Some European powers have regarded, with disquieting right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisgiven to the government of Denmark

The naval expedition, despatched about two years since for and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skillfully conducted to a successful terminaislands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would tion by the officer to whom it was entrusted. A treaty, openlook with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this ing certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotinted; and in order to give full effect thereto, it only re- tions taken by our naval commander, there was no destruction mains to exchange ratifications, and adopt requisite commer- of life. cial regulations.

The treaty lately concluded between the United States and tent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases themselves, by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frustracitizens at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of have been recently added to the former list of grievances .the executive and legislative branches of the government to Cur legation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain, from draw-l from the place, the object of his visit entirely defeated, exercise a careful supervison, & adopt proper measures for its the Mexican government, a favorable consideration of these protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is, probably, to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican republic, and to cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the pro- but by foreigners, who have resorted to the United States for the merchandise continually passing over the Nicaragua route gress of the war of our independence, to the formation of the the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the obwhich its frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased trine which from the very commencement of our national being, the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfil, efficiently, these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat the part of some foreign powers, and has been characsuch criminal proceedings, and bring to punishment those who, terized with more of harshness than of justice. If comby taking a part therein, violated our laws. The energy am activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances. One of these, composed of foreigners, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican government itself, it having been deceived as to their real ob- than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater ject. The other, small in number, cluded the vigilance of the severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins. magistrates at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories; but the effective measures taken by this government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking. The commission to establish the new line between the l nited States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and

the work is already commenced. Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation, and with | complete and exact information regarding the finances, the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the and the various branches of the public service connectfree navigation of the river La Plata, and some of its larger ed therewith. I refer you to the report of the Secretary tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favor of the free use of that river, I had occasion to present fully, in a former message; and, considering the cordial relations which Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention have long existed between this government and Brazil, it ty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and

Convenient means of transit, between the several parts of and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations | a country, are not only desirable for the objects of commer None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on cial and personal communication, but essential to its existthe subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to ence under one government Separated as are the Atlantic the proposed stipulations has been made; but, on the con- and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth trary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their | bound together by community of origin and institutions, and general adoption is in the possibility, that it may be encum- by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of commercial in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amountproductions, between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practicable and only commodious routes for communication between them are by the government to secure these avenues against all danger of amounting to twenty million one hundred and thirty-

ed between the United States and Great Britan at the time ury. Although in the opinion of the Secretary of the of the cession of California. These, as well as questions Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not portion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an which subsequently arcse concerning inter-oceanic communi- likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they cation across the Isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted will undoubtly exceed the amount of expenditures by by the treaty of April 19, 1850: but, unfortunately, they have at least fifteen millions of dollars. I shall, therefore, been re-opened by serious misunderstanding as to the import superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which of some of its provisions, a re-adjustment of which is now the United States would be placed, after having surrender- under consideration. Our minister at London has made so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to ed the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, a belligerent naval supremacy, will show that this govern- not yet found it pessible to bring the negotiations to a ter- at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was sixty-

and the United States, without resort on our part to our the Isthmus. a company was organized, under authority of mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury | the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to re- citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening taliate We could not extricate our country from this une- such a transit way, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaqual condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once depar- ragua, which soon became an eligible and much used route periods within fourteen years. There are also remnants by sea and land are sound, consistent with the theory ed from our present peaceful policy, and became a great na- in the transportation of our citizens and their property be- of other government stocks, most of which are already of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the pation of the completion and importance of this transit way, have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to forth in the preceding part of this message, we should any of them a like advantage over us.

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T war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favor- venturers undertook to change the name of the place from mains unuaid, only because the time of payment has not ing from Mexico to the British possessions in the north. able consideration than would be a proposition, to agree not San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and, though at first yet matered, and it cannot be discharged at once. ex- teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land - pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of cept at the option of public creditors, who prefer to re-When the honor or the rights of our country require it to the Mosquito Indian, they subsequently repudiated the contain the securities of the United States; and the other of the navy has not kept peace with the duties properly assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the pa- trol of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct po- fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is triotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military litical organization, and declared themselves an indepent profession, to augment the army and the navy, so as to make sovereign state. If, at some time, a faint hope was entertainthem fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into | ed that they might become a stable and respectable commuaction. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that privateers is professed to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a The estimates vate property of unoffending non-combatants, though ene- position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which ent Executive Departments, at the last session, amount- apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended mies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, ed to thirty-eight million four hundred and six thousand by the Secretary of the Navy. proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriathe prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon | they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempt-

At a later period they organised a strong force for the purtreaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Grey- that, in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the courage, by any others in the world. But. with the in-North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some town crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to of its antipipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of it had been on previous occacions, they went prepared to asthe river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested ac- sert it by force of arms. Our minister to Central America caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose the highest importance and value to the United States, which he interposed, effectually to prevent violence & bloodshed. The were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could he was there a mob, including certain of the so called pub-

tion. For this purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of States, for which provision was made at the last session of

This pretended community, a heterogenous a semblage gath-

ered from various countries, and composed, for the most part, other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, property was clandestinely abstracted from the depot of the Transit Company, and taken to Grey-town. The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by its people, who not only protected the wrongdoers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property. Such, in substance, are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travellers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be peremptorily arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was well night easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with milons of property, which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular government, and had, in fact, no recognized dependence on, or connection with, might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible, in bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific posany way, for the outrages committed. Not standing before the obligations of a government, it was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a cump of | bodies; and though these have on all occasions displaysavages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans and the ed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on frontier settlements of civilized States. Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that

this government required them to repair the injuries they had done to our citizens, and to make suitable apology for their in-sult of our minister, and that a ship-of-war would be despatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands. But the is already employed on this service, and is known to be notice passed unheeded. Thereupon, a commander of the na- wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afy, in charge of the sloop-of-war "Cyane," was ordered to eat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. inding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, manifested any disposition to make the required reparation, or even to offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them, by a public proclamation, that if they did not | where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the own. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to pro vide for their personal safety. To those also who desired to avoid loss of property, in the punishment about to be inflicted which he procured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length, perceiving no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his requisitions, he appealed to the commander of her Britannic Majesty's schooner "Bermuda," who was seen ent government more favorably inclined than the preceding to to have intercourse, and apparently much influence, with the leaders among them, - to interpose, and persuade them to take ments for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measure indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding to the request, did nothing more than protest against the contemplated bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken, by the people, to give the satisfaction required No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to separate themselves from the fate of redress were founded, had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation, nothing in extenuation of their conduct: but contumaciously refused to hold any interchurre with the commander of the "Cyane."-"Cyane" at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement; but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in

When the "Cyane" was ordered to Central America, it confidentaly hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for 'a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life." Instructions to that effect were given to her commander. And ed all the possible mild measure for obtaing satisfaction. A with would under the circumstances in which the commander of the Cyane found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all quiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most danand probably embolded them to grasp at the treasures and valuthe offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishmen, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder

This transaction has been the subject of complaint on parisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of states. standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities far less offending and more defenceless but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guility. Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your atten-

tion is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of general interest. For of the Treasury; from which it will appear, that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seventy-three million five hundred and forsive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, cluding interest and premium, amounted to twenty-four million three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining ing to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars of In relation to Central America, perplexing questions exist- receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treascontinue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hun- | val, of Congress. Asincidental to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an dred and twenty-eight dollars; of which there had been

dred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight of human life, has produced intense emotions of sym- day dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over esti- pathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may be The judicial establishment of the United States reappropriations were limited to considerably less than creasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the ag-

that effect.

ninety-eight thousand dollars The great difficulty with commended to your consideration. accompany it furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests. The experience of the last year furnishes addi-

the recommendation heretofore made, to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory sessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibilty to, the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army forded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibililies of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended

by such fearful hazards. The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating colistments. but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding considera tion was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of eir character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the A1my, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently atlishment; but the theory of our system and the wise have been applied to this object. would be shown that the additional expense would be

With the increase of the numerical force of the army in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising therefore that the system should be deficient in the symmetery and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and require a careful re-

The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connexion with troops, and those active duties in the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be imof officers and to the nice sense of honor which should pliance with the established rule of promotion in ordiwhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service. may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement. therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be redemand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a that, with the most effective guards, there is danger of steamer Viadimir has got two balls in her. The distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms going too fast and too far. used or the character of the service expected to be per-

of Spain. These ad- ceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter re- of Atlantic scaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretchsources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount inadequate for the large field of its operations, not needed for a prudent and economical administration of merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of The estimates presented to Congress from the differ- the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed

foty millions of dollars. I therefore, renew my recom- gregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of mendation for a reduction of the duties on imports.— the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of Many of these objects partake largely of a national naud, is also incorrect. According to the unanterest of the Tree objects partake largely of a national naud, is also incorrect. series of tables, showing the operation of the revenue inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, by due cess to the shores and bays, from which they had been pre- happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that system for several successive years, and as the general regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships, viously excluded, on the coasts of her North American pro- the captain of the steamboat was innocent, for he witnessed principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue of indented apprentices; which, while it would afford vinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish ing, also, that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen be encountered in settling the details of a measure to as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection. whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing In connexion with this subject, I recommend a change laws for the maintainance of discipline at sea. upon in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be which the security of life and property on the ocean ent Congress. not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend lie functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which essential to the protection of the government. There must, to so great an extent, depend. Although much Our forefathers of the thirtten United Colonies, in acour laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the he was, avowing that they had come to arrest him, by order is no express provision of law, requiring the records and attention has already been given by Congress to the quiring their independence, and in founding this Repubmeantime, the Treasury Department issued a regulation, for of some person exercising the chief authority. While par- papers of a public character, of the several officers of proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels lic of the United States of America, have devolved upon ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish leying with them he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. The government, to be left in their offices for the use of and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the us, their descendants, the greatest and the most noble caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought A boat, despatched from the American steamer "Northern their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony achievements of science and mechanical skill in this trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upto our markets by British subjects, after the fishing-grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to your favorable consideration a proposition. Which will be submitted to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to the hands of man, imposing up their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony and their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony and their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony and their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony and their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony and their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony and their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony and their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony and their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony and their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony and their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony and their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony and their successors and many invested to the first trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing up their successors and many invested to the first trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing up their successors and many invested to the first trust ever committed to the hands of man, impo

nent danger after the departure of the steamer, with her pas-nent danger after the departure of the steamer, with her pas-on the ground that these were their private property; punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others em-ployed in the transportation of persons by railway, or ployed in the transportation of persons by railway, or to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land ed in the disclosure that at four ports, namely, Oswego, riners, producing i jury or death to passengers on the gious faith with the most universal religious toleration

> by the retiring officers, and the facility with which sim- this important and rapidly extending branch of the pubilar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, lic service, shows that the expenditure of the year endrender the necessity of new legal enactments, in the ing June 30, 1854, including one hundred and thirtytonal reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for sequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, provi- powers of Christendom. transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster Genetal to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public ands have been surveyed, and eight million one hun dred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought nto market. The number of acres sold is seven million thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, and the amount received therefor nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located ber 31 and November 3. The latter reports prounder military scrip and land warrants, selected as gress since the 28th October, and states as follows swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The siderably increased their forces in the valley of Tcherincrease of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six millions of acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary esult of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by neary four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the

The commendable policy of the government, in relaserved their country in time of war, is illustrated by the strengthened by a breastwork, which has been thrown test the wisdom of maintaining a military peace estab. fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres up by the Highland brigade, the Royal Marines, and

Some European powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States.— ions in the treaty which ought to be released therefrom. There are also other proviscioned by the deterred from punishing them, through fear longly adhering to this principle. I find, in existing circular than the magnitude of the subject, and subsequent do of being completed, which is to be garrisoned by the This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of our military of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it is believed that four new regiments, two of many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it is believed that four new regiments, two of many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it is believed that four new regiments, two of mounted many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it is believed that four new regiments, two of mounted many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it is believed that four new regiments, two of mounted many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it is believed that four new regiments, two of mounted many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it is believed that four new regiments to all nations, and by should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it.

Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with respect to the other of intention to terminate it. Indeed the subsequent designation of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which, they present the subsequent designation of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which, they present the subsequent designation of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which, they present the subsequent designation of the su nfantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to gard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entermeet the present exigency. If it were necessary care- tain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough fully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency. it that the value of lands in a particular locality may be eral Sir Colin Campbell. Further to the left, and in enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may a more elevated position, is the brigade of the first probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sec- French division, commanded by Gen, Vinois, ready to tions, than could have been realised for all the sections, march to the assistance of any of the British force should I think be combined certain measures of reform without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited between the troops in the valley and those on the sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ridge, on which the main armies are posted ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The Capt. Dacres, of the Sanspareil; the Rear-Admiral government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the peo- Sir Edmund Lyons is in the roadstead outside, and is ple of the States, is bound to take the same wise and in daily communication with me. comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led pied the position in considerably greater strength. me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the gress of the war of our independence, to the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of the States of that Republic. The defenceless condition, in ject of the "Cyane's" mission could have been consummated the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that affect of the states of that Republic. The defenceless condition, in ject of the "Cyane's" mission could have been consummated the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them distribution in the enemy's fire, without any act of public force; but the arrogant contunacy of the consummated that the states of that Republic is a state of the states of diately given to that effect. The applications at the last and yesterday morning, two hours before daylight, thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of heavy in the extreme, both on the French and Ennearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain .- | glish lines, and it occasioned some loss, but less than Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be might have been expected u der the circumstances. proved. While due regard to the security of the rights unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil? The differbe cultivated among them, would seem to exact com- ent projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States advantage of the more favorable ground, and are carof this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned nary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range | for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the works of promotion by selection which is now practically con- speedily in process of construction. When we reflect, fined to the grade of general officers, might be some- that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realised from the earlier works aged the Russian works, although as yet they have over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand ber, the 6th day inclusive : miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century ;-when we see the crippled condition of Capt. Maude, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 23 rank and many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were file wounded. deemed to be sound principles, and safe calculations;when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in mothus be tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there ney, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally; -can it be doubted that the tenproduced with any improvements which experience may | dency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to indicate. The present organization of the artillery into augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden cluding Lieutenant Chadwick, 17th Lancers, is also regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes de- enclosed. of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of pendent upon the action of Congress? Does the spirit batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consis- which has produced such results, need to be stimulated tent with the nature of their duties. A large part of or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expeduty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms dient, aided, by the co-operation of States? If conbeing merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our structed by private capital, the stimulant and the check service is entirely disproportionate to the whole go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against specforce, and greater than the wants of the country ulative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating theben suffer the most. The resistance seems to irria simultaneous movement for the construction of rail- tate the besiegers, for within the last few days they In connection with the proposition for the increase of roads, which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great have been firing with red-hot balls. You cannot esthe army. I have presented these suggestions with re- Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the cape them anywhere in the town. If the bombardgard to certain measures of reform, as the completement entire length of such works, now completed, in the Uniof a system, which would produce the happiest results ted States, and which cannot cost, with equipments, less be, so to say, paved with iron. The sailors under from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The Todtleben are, as it were, the living bulwark of the the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the appro- dangers likely to result from combinations of interests Cr mea. They are admirable! Nachimoff, who forof this character, can hardly be over estimated. But, merly had never been horseback, is now continually The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, independently of these considerations, where is the acoccurrence which happened in Central America, near the close paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum having reference to more ample provisions for the discurrence which happened in Central America, near the close paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum having reference to more ample provisions for the discurrence which happened in Central America, near the close paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum having reference to more ample provisions for the discurrence which happened in Central America, near the close paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum having reference to more ample provisions for the discurrence which happened in Central America, near the close paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum having reference to more ample provisions for the discurrence which happened in Central America, near the close paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum having reference to more ample provisions for the discurrence which happened in Central America, near the close paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum having reference to more ample provisions for the discurrence which happened in Central America, near the close paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum having reference to more ample provisions for the discurrence which happened in Central America, near the close paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum having reference to more ample provisions for the discurrence which happened in Central America, near the close paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum having reference to more ample provisions for the discurrence which happened in Central America, near the close paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum having reference to more ample provisions for the discurrence which have the complex of the complex of the complex of the close paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the complex of the complex of the close paid on t of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally ex- of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five thouperceived of establishing inter-oceanic communications across sand one hundred and seventy-two dollars; leaving a men, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one The moral influence of such men makes them saviours balance of outstanding public debt of only forty-four the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If in great crises. Menschikoff, too, does not spare million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand four consideration. The principles, which have controlled to enable these companies to execute their proposed himself. As he was lately riding along the fortifihundred and fifty-six dollars, redeemable at different our policy in relation to the permanent military force, works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a prob- called out to him-This is not the place for your val power. Nor would this country be better situated, in tween the Atlantic and Paciffic. Meanwhile, and in anticidue, and on which the interest has ceased, but which to our political and social well being, as to claim, in anhim, 'Have you come here because you do not trust war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the pation of the completion and importance of this transit way, have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to not overlook the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the completion and importance of this transit way, have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to not overlook the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the completion and importance of this transit way, have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to not overlook the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the completion and importance of this transit way, have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the completion and importance of this transit way, have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the completion and importance of the leaf transit way, have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the completion and importance of this transit way, have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the completion and importance of the leaf transit way, have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the completion and importance of the leaf transit way, have not yet been presented for the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the completion and importance of the leaf transit way, have not yet been presented for the present magnitude and prospective expansion. The present magnitude and prospective expansion of the completion and the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the completion and the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the completion and the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the present magnitude and prospective expansion of the present magnitude and prospective expansion o action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing as- the prince, calmly. Dannenberg will arrive at Sesurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful bastopol on the 2d or 3d of November." re-examination and rigid scrutiny

It was my intention to present on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government, which want of time at the close of the the late Marshal St. Arnaud's account of the battle last session prevented my submitting on the return to the of Alma. The Journal states that the Russian force House of Representatives, with objections, of the bill at the Alma was only 33,000 men, with 84 pieces of entitled, "an act making appropriations for the repair, cannon, (instead of 46,000 men and 180 pieces canpreservation and completion of certain public works non,) none of which were captured by the allies, exheretofore commenced under authority of law;" but the cepting two guns dismounted and spiked by the space in this communication already occupied with oth- Russians themselves. er matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to tions made, to the sum of fifty-eight million one hundisasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early

mates, however, more than twenty millions was appli- well doubted whether all these calamitous events are quires modification, and certain reforms in the manner cable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dan-At a later period they organised a strong force for the purn that broad grounmont of Congress, the ratifications of the
Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the
Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the United States, are it is true, unsurpassed a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but
the usul annual expenditures. Among these objects,
gers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and shiplater period they organised a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but
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the usul annual expenditures. Among these objects,
later period they organised a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but
the usul annual expenditures. Among the properties and the punta Arenas, but

My former recommendations, in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed .character, and are important, independently of their re- mous depositions of the prisoners, the English lost lations to the prosperity of the only considerable organ- 3,000 men, and among this number 100 officers; the ized community in the Union, entirely unrepresented in loss of the French is estimated at 1,800 men. Ours

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as amount to 5,000 men. It is hence evident that the appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, real proportion is very different from the one assumand therefore most worthy of consideration during the ed by the French commander. Excepting Generals

States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipations. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imminity to province of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipation. Which will be submitted to you, for authority to known character of the population of Greytown, and their provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In the absence of such appears upon most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In the absence of such appears upon most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In the absence of such appears upon most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In the absence of the population of the indicator of the population of the indicator of the provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imministration. Which is a provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take provision by law, the outgoing officers in many instances, have claimed and exerc

ment. Conduct of this character, brought in several by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same to unite in enforcing their execution, and to from indig. passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary instances to the notice of the principle be applied to acts of insubordination, coward-nantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize the principle be applied to acts of insubordination, coward-nantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize the principle be applied to acts of insubordination, coward-nantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize the principle be applied to acts of insubordination, coward-nantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize the principle be applied to acts of insubordination, coward-nantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize the principle be applied to acts of insubordination. Treasury, maturally awakened his suspicion, and result- ice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and ma-Tolede, Sandusky, and Milwankie, the treasury had, by high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States. to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect false entries, been defrauded, within the four years next and where such delinquencies can be reached only by those of the other; to carry forward every social im of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and persons of mixed blood, had previously given preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and persons of mixed blood, had previously given preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and persons of mixed blood, had previously given preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and persons of mixed blood, had previously given preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and persons of mixed blood, had previously given preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and persons of mixed blood, had previously given preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and persons of mixed blood, had previously given preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and persons of mixed blood, had previously given preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and persons of mixed blood, had previously given preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and persons of mixed blood, had previously given preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and persons of mixed blood, had previously given preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and persons of mixed blood, had previously given preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and persons of mixed blood, had previously given persons of mixed blood, had previously ty, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the oh which the detection of these frauds has been attended, which the detection of these frauds has been attended, to which you trusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers are referred for many interesting details in relation to integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people; to cherrespects above referred to, quite obvious. For other three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars ish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union niaterial modifications of the revenue laws which seem of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to eight as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil to me desirable. I refer you to the report of the Secre- million seven hundred and ten thousand nine huntary of the Treasury. That report, and the tables which dred and seven dollars. The gross receipts during tegrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friend the same period amounted to six million nine hundred ship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact and fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to esand of the salutary influence of the independent treasu- dollars: exhibiting an expenditure over income of one chew intermeddling with the national policy and the million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred domestic repose of other governments, and to repel in dred and twenty-one dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six tivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement dollars. The increase of the revenue of the department, of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and however, can be anticipated for the current year, in con- the benign authority of a great example amongst all the

ding for increased compensation to all postmasters. From Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing these statements it is apparent that the Post Office De- of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon partment, instead of defraying its expenses, according to your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under the government, to the end that, with common zeal and existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE Washington, December 4, 1854.

Further Foreign News.

The English papers by the Africa to the 18th ultimo furnish a mass of interesting matter in reference to the war operations in the Crimea, and the progress of the siege of Sebastopol: THE PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL-OFFICIAL

REPORT.

A supplement of the London Gazette Extraording contains despatches from Lord Raglan, dated Octo " Since I wrote on the 28th ult. the enemy had connava, both in artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and have extended their left, not only occupying the vil lage of Camara, but the heights beyond it, and push ing forward pickets and even guns towards our extreme right, and these yesterday fired a few shots, apparently to try the range, which fell somewhat short These movements have induced me to place as strong a force as I can dispose of on the percipitous ridge in that direction, in order to prevent any attempt to get ion to setting apart public domain for those who have roun to Balaklava by the sea; and the whole line is the Turkish troops, thus circumscribing that part of practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation in time of peace, be only commensurate with our sage of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of leading into the town a strong redoubt is in course ned by seamen, which terminates the position to be defended by troops under the command of Major Gen-

"The harbor of Balaklava is under the charge of

"Thus every step has been taken to secure this important point, but I will not conceal from your grace that I should be more satisfied if I could have occu-"With regard to the operations against Sebastopol,

session contemplated the construction of more than five the cannonade from parts of the south front was In the meanwhile the French, who have before

them the town and real body of the place, have taken rying on approaches systematically on the most salient and commanding part of the enemy's lines, and they have constructed and opened batteries, the precision of the fire of which has most materially damnot succeeded in silencing their guns. "I enclose the naval return of casualties."

Casualties from the 27th October to the 1st Novem Total-Major Powell, five rank and file, killed

A return of casualties from the 22d October to the 1st November, both days inclusive, is also enclosed, including the names of the men engaged in the cavalry charge:

In the naval brigade five men were wounded du ring the four days ending on the 1st November. A list of the prisoners taken by the Russians, in-

A Russian Account.

The Kreuz Zeitung, the organ of the Russian party at Berlin, has published the following letter, purpor ting to be written in Sebastopol, during the hombardment, and dated October 2 ::- " After being bombarded for eight days, the town has indeed suffered a good deal, but the fleet is unhurt; only the sailors who man the works erected by Colonel Todriding along the lines of batteries. In his own con-

The Journal of St. Petersburg of Nov. 7, contains an official editorial complaining of misstatements in The same Russian paper denies the Marshal's

statement that the allies had captured at Alma Prince Menschikoff's carriage, correspondence, &c., and says that the truth is, every equipage belonging to head quarters had been previously taken to a place of safety. The only capture was a clerk attached to head-

quarters, who was the bearer of a certain number of route papers in blank, and a few other papers of no great importance. Nothing has been known hitherto respecting his fate. The Journal continues: "The proportion of one French corpse to seven

Russian dead bodies, admitted by Marshal St. Aleven according to the French official reports, would short remaining period allotted to the lebors of the presded, and left on the field of battle, there was no Russian general taken prisoner.

"Lastly, Marshal St. Arnaud asserts that it was the want of cavalry that prevented his pursuing us The truth is, that the enemy's cavalry, did, indeed

Washington Territory now contains a population